

## Daily Democrat

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### Peace! Peace!

Every man in this State is for peace. Kentucky has been the most consistent friend of peace; not crying peace! peace! but urging rational means for peace. She urged terms of peace and Union in Congress constantly, perpetually and persistently. She has voted for everything that looked like peace, or means of obtaining it. She was first to propose a National Convention formally, through her Legislature. She promptly ratified the only amendment Congress proposed to the Federal Constitution as a beginning to terms of peace; but all her efforts have had one condition, and looked to one way—the preservation of the Union. She has never whispered a consent to division, and never intended it in the terms, and we trust she never will. As long as one party makes a division an ultimatum, it can't approach Kentucky. She is on the border; her essential interest is in the Union. Free trade and free communication on both sides are the source of her prosperity. Besides, if the Union be divided, we have not the least security for peace hereafter. History is a poor teacher; if these two sections, divided, do not spend the remainder of this century mostly in war; and Kentucky will be the battle ground from the necessity of the case. We cannot look at this prospect to ourselves and those who are to come after us with patience; other Southern States may feel safe in their remote positions, and cheer at war; for its calamities, in all their horror, will not fall on them. Propose peace now, after all we have done, and we shall get no response from either side to begin with; and if we do get a conference, it will only be a prelude to begin war with more fury than ever on the thousand questions that will have to be settled. There is a portion of the North, the Abolitionists, who will soon be for peace. As soon as the idea gets through their thick skulls that they can't get an unconditional submission from the South, or abolish slavery, they will be more than willing for a separation, as they always have been, but they are a small squad. The declaration of the Democracy of New York, that they are not for war, or even peace, on the basis of a division of the Union, is the sentiment of the country. The first part of the sentence is aimed at the sentiment of some Republicans, who suggest that war is needed to get favorable terms of separation; the last part is the sentiment of three-fourths of the people of the Union; and it accords with the patriotic sentiment of Kentucky, and what is usually more potent, her interest in all time to come. Peace without Union, on some fixed terms, is only a temporary respite, if it were not a utopian idea now. We notice that the zeal for peace is rampant with the Secession sympathizers. They think it the short cut to the Southern Confederacy. If they are sincerely for peace, how do they think so much of those who brought on the war, and who now have as their ultimatum a division of the Union, and who will not listen to any terms, short of separation? They know that peace is impossible on any terms, except an acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, and that is just what they mean when they ask for peace—a dissolution of the Union. It is nothing but a Secession disguise to catch votes, and increase their strength in Kentucky. If they are for a National Convention, Kentucky has done all she could for it, and is for it now. Let them get Jeff. Davis, Beauregard & Co. to agree to it, and they will do the country a service; until they can do that, let them not humbug the State by the cry of peace! peace! to be followed by a dissolution of the Union and centuries of war. If any are for peace, show a division of the Union, let them show the way. We are all for it; but of what value is a respite to be followed by war, and with custom-houses, and tariffs, and fortifications frowning defiance at each other, all along the line, in time of peace; standing armies on each side, augmented constantly, to be ready to meet a rival threatening one on the other side; military dictators, to which necessity compels submission. All this is what the cry of peace means. Posterity will curse such a peace and its authors. Bad as our condition is, we shall not escape it temporarily to impose a worse one on those who are to come after us.

We learn that some nine or ten Union men, of Melburn, Ky., have been compelled to leave their homes and property and go to Cairo for safety, and that twenty or thirty others have left that vicinity to avoid being overrun and murdered. This comes from a source entirely reliable, and we demand of the Governor of this State if he is doing his duty in quietly allowing our citizens to be driven from their homes for opinion sake! Is that the way he does his work in the chair to which the people of the State have elected him? Will his friends dare to rant at a breach of neutrality by Union men? Will he inform us what he expects Union men to do? Does he suppose they will submit to this infamous treatment? No where in this State have Secessionists been disturbed in the quiet enjoyment of their opinions, and the free expression of them, although that party are but a faction in this State. We assure the Governor that this will not be tolerated. We must see that this despotism is ended, and that promptly. A man may be blind to the conduct of his partisans, but the Governor of a State is bound to take some action in a case of this sort; if he does not, the Legislature will. It may be an evil not easily got at. The local authorities may give no protection, and we do not believe they will. If they do not, the State will, or the United States will be compelled to take the responsibility of sending troops to that region. They are close by, and an appeal for aid will not be unheeded. Then we shall

have the outcry that neutrality is violated. The facts we have stated can easily be verified; indeed they will not be denied. We have a letter before us from a citizen of Melburn, whose word will not be disputed. He is driven from his home by a lawless set of men, who are defying the laws of the State, and trampling on the rights of our people. Something must be done.

The New York World has discovered that Kentucky has done well with neutrality, after all, notwithstanding the objections to it. The editor has, at last, come to understand something about this State. The experiments in Missouri should teach a lesson not to be disregarded. If General Fremont had been left alone, to pursue what he saw and understood was best, the trouble there would have been saved. Now the Federal Government must send large numbers of troops to protect that State, not only from the Secessionists of Missouri, but also from thousands of troops sent from other States. This is all mismanagement, arising from an ignorance of the condition of the State. Missouri would be as firm for the Union as Kentucky to-day, if she had just been left alone. New she is the seat of war, and of what value is it to the State?

It would be easy now to inaugurate civil war in this State, to no valuable purpose toward the object of restoring the Union. It would only extend the theater of war and its calamities, and inflict evil on thousands to no valuable end. Kentucky will abide by the obligation of the Constitution, and execute the laws of the Federal Government within her own limits. A wise Administration will not ask more, lest it may do more harm than good. The Union men of this State do not mean by neutrality independence of the Federal Government, nor resistance to its authority, but they understand the condition of the State, and think it best to promote the cause of obedience to the Constitution and a restoration of the Union their own way.

J. J. Craig, Cashier of the branch of the Union Bank at Knoxville, Tenn., has traveled through East Tennessee, and gives it as the result of his observation that the people of that region, although over two to one for the Union, do not wish to resist the State authorities. If that be true, it is unwise to send them arms they don't want. They certainly have a right to resist, but what good will it do? If unmolested, and allowed to enjoy their liberty, and property, and their own opinions, they had as well rest quiet, and let the majority of the State go on in their quiet course. Another theater of war could add nothing to the cause of the Union. The wishes of the people there ought to be well understood, before any movement is made on the subject. Mr. C. seems to give a candid account of his observations.

The Nashville Union and American takes on quite heroically in favor of blocking the road at Nashville, and cutting off all trade with this part of the world. This is all put on for effect. With every precaution, not a day passes that provisions and manufactures do not go from this point to some station on the road, and thence to Dixie Land. The people of that region need the articles, and the Union and American knows it, if the editor is not actually ignorant. There is no danger of a blockade of provisions, rice, bagging, &c., at that end of the road. If it should be attempted, the editor will turn scoundrel himself to get paper to print his Scoundrel sheet on.

The Secessionists here, who were so indignant about the blockade, and anxious to ship goods South, meet a decided rebuff from the Nashville Union and American. The editor is indignant at the proposition to raise the blockade. He is against it; and calls on the Confederate States to allow no shipments from this region; to prohibit them. So we supposed. These Secessionists can't be pleased any way. They are indignant if trade is not allowed, and indignant if it is.

Yesterday, a soldier of Camp Joe Holt, who had absented himself, was found and apprehended. He had reported himself as a deserter from Camp Trousdale, and wished to join the artillery in the United States service. He was found to be corresponding with Tennessee, and, in doubt, a spy. The men were ordered to hang him, but Colonel Rousseau arrived in time to prevent it. He was put under a strong guard.

The vote in Tennessee for Union or Disunion stood:  
 Disunion, 14,720  
 Union, 25,253  
 Disunion, 65,265  
 Union, 51,338  
 Disunion, 29,125  
 Union, 61,171

DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE.—We learn that Mr. James Gilman, jr., of this county, is a candidate for the office of Doorkeeper of the House. Mr. Gilman is a native Kentuckian, and has acted with the Union party from the first. While he has always been a faithful worker in the good cause, he has never yet asked any office. If elected he would be a capable and pleasant officer.

If any of the patrons of the Evening News fail to get their paper promptly, word left at the Democrat office will remedy the neglect. It is sometimes necessary to change carriers on some of the routes, and such neglects are incident to the change.

The editor of the Yeoman says: We have heretofore given Mr. Crittenden credit for respectable acquisitions as a lawyer and historian. But—After that conjunction we may expect the Yeoman to be the end of his party.

The Frankfort Yeoman congratulates itself that there are enough Southern Rights men elected to call the yea and nays in the Legislature. It is a privilege no one would deny them, and we are glad that they are recognized to their full.

FLAG RAISING.—The Union men in the neighborhood of O'Bannon's Depot will raise a Union flag at their depot this afternoon, the 16th inst.

Charley Ward, our good looking young musical friend, we learn is about to take charge of some classes in the Green river country.

The peach season in Louisville has been a decided failure. We have never seen them as abundant or as cheap rates.

### Southern Items.

LATER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, in his letter dated July 26, writes:

For several days past there has been great rejoicing over the recent triumph of our arms in Virginia. A general order granted an entire day of holiday to the army, besides "wiping out" all charges against delinquents of military duties. Another deserter from Fort Pickens was picked up last night on the coast, by one of the boats of Capt. Louell's harbor police fleet. He attempted the passage to our side on a log, and was in an almost exhausted condition when discovered. He tells about one escapee from the coast, who came over week ago, and says that the month's desertion was discovered about twenty-four hours after he left.

He says there is much dissatisfaction among some of the regulars—that they don't want to be sent across their flag against foreign foes, and not for the purpose of cutting the throats of their brothers—and many of them would set as he has, if they had half a chance. Billy Wilson's men complain of the manner of their treatment. They were ordered to go on board the Vanderbilt, as they understood, for Washington, but she sailed under sealed orders for Fort Pickens. The ball of the Continental last night was the grandest affair of the kind ever witnessed in Pensacola. The evening scene was magnificently grand. In the midst of the camp, illuminated in Oriental splendor, and erected for the occasion, stood the hall. Two howitzers, decked with flags, guarded the entrance, and were fired at the golden words "Welcome, friends." Hon. John Milton, Governor elect of the State, was present.

PENSACOLA, July 28.—Fearing the dog messenger had not reached Col. Brown at Fort Pickens, some of the officers of the harbor police fleet, yesterday afternoon, near the head of Rose Island, launched a flying confederate colors, a small, full-crested boat, bearing particulars of the late fight, and consigned to Billy Wilson. Some of the colonel's roughs soon discovered the tiny vessel, and so anxious were they for the prize, that one of the fastest of the long-boats, sailed her under her arm, and bore her, colors and all, in the direction of the Col. on the morning, where, no doubt, they spent an agreeable evening in perusing their own accounts of the rout, slaughter and disgrace that befell their arms at Manassas.

The deserter picked up in the sound on Friday night, and referred to in my last, says the Federalists have immense stores on the island—that they are daily looking for ten thousand men, and that it is their intention to land and take General Bragg in the rear.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING IN NEW ORLEANS. A "distinguished foreigner," just from New Orleans, communicates the following facts to the New York Tribune. Speaking of the people of New Orleans, he says:

Their machine-shops and foundries are producing an abundance of arms and cannon. Some of the finest rifled brass pieces we have yet seen are being made at these New Orleans works, and had no idea they could produce such. They are building several gunboats, one of which—the largest—was nearly finished before the late fight. It is the longest, the widest, a Baltimore built sea vessel, drawing 12 feet and having two propellers. The sides of her have been coated with six-inch plate iron, and the bulwarks guarded by double-lapped railroad iron bars. It has several masts, and the masts are so strong, that one will not cut the vessel to sink. It is a projection of solid iron, its propelling power is two powerful engines, and the object of the vessel is to run down the Brooklyn, now blockading the mouth of the Mississippi. The French Government has built this vessel, and is to operate with this vessel. Gunboats constructed after the same style, but of lighter draft, are being built to operate as far up as Memphis.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTORAL TICKET.—The members of the Mississippi Legislature have met in Convention, and nominated the following Presidential and Electoral Ticket:  
 For President—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.  
 For Vice-President—A. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
 Hon. E. P. Jones, of Sumner county;  
 Hon. H. C. Chambers, of Coahoma county;  
 Hon. P. S. Hudson, of Yazoo county;  
 Hon. D. C. Glenn, of Harrison county.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.  
 1st District—J. F. Simmons, 2nd District—Hon. Jefferson Wilson, of Pontotoc county;  
 4th District—Hon. T. C. Tupper, of Madison county;  
 5th District—Hon. P. S. Cutlidge, of Copiah county.

OUTRAGED ACT OF A NEGRO.—We learn that a negro boy, about 16 years of age, the property of Mrs. Bibb, committed a despicable act on a little son of Mr. Riley, yesterday, by tying him around the ankle with a rope, and hanging him head down, over a joist in a house in the upper part of the city. The little boy remained in that position some time, the negro looking on, meanwhile, until he was down by a negro woman, in an almost dying condition. He was placed under medical care as soon as possible, but at last accounts his recovery was despaired of. The negro boy, we learn, was arrested and is now in custody. He will doubtless have his deserts meted out to him, and if we are correctly informed of the circumstances, hanging would be too good for the scoundrel. Mr. Riley had left home yesterday morning on business in Mississippi.

DEATH OF A YOUNG SOLDIER.—A son of Col. Garrett, of one of the Georgia regiments, who was severely wounded in the late battle, died at the residence of R. W. Payne, Esq., in Warrenton, Va., on Sunday last, and was buried with military honors here but seven days ago.

THE WAY TO RAISE MONEY.—J. B. Lamar, Esq., considers a letter to Richmond about the war, the following very patriotic and truthful view: "I am sure if Congress will cut off all indirect means of Europe getting cotton and tobacco from us, except by raising the blockade, and then no more trade, no duties or goods, that the blockade will be raised by France and England by the 1st of October, or very soon thereafter. I hope they will levy a tax to the amount of \$25,000,000, pay their troops promptly, and keep up our front and rear free trade, and our sufferings, compels our fanatical enemies to let us go in peace."

COOL ANNOUNCEMENT.—D. A. McLaughlin, serving in one of the Mississippi regiments, telegraphed home from Manassas after the battle: "Launch Middleton, Billy McNeill and John McLaughlin are unhurt. Hugh is slightly wounded. I have lost my arm."

We have late information which authorizes the belief that traitorous communication has been had with the blockade, and that the rebels are working to break between Charleston and Savannah. A small vessel was recently overhauled containing five hundred chickens and other supplies, evidently intended for a Lincoln market. The crew of the vessel escaped in a small boat into a creek.

Without abandoning or relaxing the harbor watch in the cities of Charleston and Savannah, it is important that some vigilance should be directed to the intermediate coast, and especially to points admitting of communication inland.—*Charleston Courier.*

The New Orleans Picayune says: "Gen. C. T. Beauregard has presented to our City Council, through his wife, a set of beautiful photographic views of Fort Sumter and Charleston Harbor."

The horse killed under General Beauregard was struck in the flank by a six pound shot, which hit him in the hind foot from the General's right leg. The horse was a splendid animal, furnished General Beauregard the morning of the battle by his Aid, Col. Manning, and was a blooded animal of admirable points.

ORDERED TO LEAVE.—The Memphis Avalanche says: We met with several engineers from Kentucky to-day, in the city. They voted for separation at the recent election in that State, and it becoming generally known, they were compelled to leave.

In Arkansas, Jefferson county had subscribed 6,000 bales cotton, and the planter had pledged to increase the amount to 15,000. Phillips county offers 30,000, and the Little Rock Gazette says other counties will subscribe equally as great proportions. A lady of Little Rock subscribed 400 bales.

Gen. Beauregard's watch stopped during the great battle of Manassas. L. M. Hatch, Quartermaster, visiting Richmond, was asked a question about the watch to a watchmaker for repairs. On examining it the artisan found nothing the matter beyond a jar or shock, and immediately set it going. On delivering the watch to Gen. Beauregard, Col. Hatch remarked, "General, your watch, like yourself, cannot run under fire."

The Richmond Whig says a regiment of Illinois will shortly be tendered to President Davis.

Four 32-pounder cannon, with their carriages and other appurtenances, such as round shot, grape and canister, have been sent from Norfolk to Appomattox.

Ephraim H. Foster, of Courtland, issued a card to the people of North Alabama, asking them to join a regiment which he is raising. He has the assurance of the Secretary of War that the regiment will be received into service immediately.

John H. Higley, 1st Lieutenant of the Mobile Cavalry, has been elected sheriff of Mobile county.

We were shown, says the Enquirer of the South, by Mr. J. W. Young, a few days since, a "composing stick," that he had manufactured at his machine shop, and from our knowledge and use of the article, can recommend it as being fully equal to any other turned out from the shop of C. & Co.'s celebrated manufactory. What is better, Mr. Young agrees to sell them at New York prices, that is \$1.50—and we hope every printing office in our section may soon have an Alabama manufactured stick. One by one our shackles are falling off.

Cannon, made at Camden, Arkansas, has been tried at Little Rock, and the Gazette says the trial was satisfactory.

A Mississippi paper says the subscription to the Confederate loan in Hinds county will reach 25,000 bales.

The University of Virginia has been closed, a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers.

The cannon foundry of Messrs. Noble & Sons, of Rome, Ga., is constantly turning out rifled cannon of the most approved pattern, bullet molds for minie muskets and rifles.

Dr. Alexander Cunningham, a venerable and esteemed citizen of Savannah, died Friday, at the advanced age of 73 years. He was for many years a successful practitioner of physic in Georgia.

### The Burning of Hampton, Va., by the Confederate Troops.

(Correspondence of the New York World.)

OUTPOSTS NEAR HAMPTON, VA., August 8, 1861. The interest excitement which has occurred at this point during the campaign was occasioned by an attack upon our forces and the burning of Hampton by the rebels during the past night.

Early last evening a deserter from the rebel ranks managed to make his way to the city, and he informed us that the rebels had been burning Hampton, and delivered himself to our pickets. He was immediately taken to the fortress by Acting Brigadier General Weber and Major Van Hook, of his staff. The deserter there gave information to General Butler, to the effect that 7,000 rebels were drawn up in line of battle about two miles beyond Hampton, having marched since morning from Yorktown, provided with rations for twenty-four hours, and supported by eight pieces of artillery, including one rifled cannon. He said that he had been raising since their arrival an attack from our forces, and that now, having despaired of our coming out, he had determined to take Newport News by surprise on their way back.

Such was the state of affairs when night closed in upon us. About 11 o'clock a company of the rebels opened a fire by sections across the river, near the bridge, upon our pickets. The pickets (two companies from the 2nd West Virginia Regiment) immediately fell upon the rebels, and a most fortunate movement, and we accurately ascertained that they would otherwise have been mowed down or suffered severe loss. The fence of Col. Mallory's yard, behind which a company of our men were placed, is riddled with rebel bullets, and yet not a man of ours was injured.

A half hour subsequent to the firing, a building in the south side of the village was observed to be burning, and but few moments elapsed before the whole village was lighted up along the bank of the river on the opposite side. House after house, in rapid succession, was touched within by the fatal torch, and the flames began to burst from the windows. The brilliancy and terrible impressiveness of the awful scene increased until the country for miles around was illumined by the light of the burning village.

There has not a drop of rain fallen here for weeks, and under a scorching sun every combustible substance has been, as it were, prepared for this event. A furious wind from the south, like a torch, drove the maddening flames before it to their work of destruction. For nearly half a mile along the bank of the river, one grand panorama of blazing buildings mirrored itself in the stream. The river looked like a great sheet of fire, and the midnight glare, and the flames, as they danced in the air, could be seen leaping and dancing in sheets toward the sky. Now and then a building on the very bank of the river would tilt its reeling side, enveloped in blaze, over into the water with a splashing, hissing, seething sound, that woke echoes on the opposite shore. The long, low, arched bridge terminating, dismantled, only about a rod from the other bank, was lighter than midday, and reflected in the water with the perfection of a picture. Now and then I could catch a glimpse of one or two of the rebel incendiary runners from one building to another, with lighted torches. No sound was heard save the roar of the winds and the flames, the crackling of the blazing mass, and the frequent crash of falling houses as they melted into ruins before the devastating element.

Around me, stretched upon the grass, or leaning against the bullet pierced fence, were groups of the German pickets, the frequent crash of falling houses as they melted into ruins before the devastating element. Around me, stretched upon the grass, or leaning against the bullet pierced fence, were groups of the German pickets, the frequent crash of falling houses as they melted into ruins before the devastating element.

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upon by the rebels. They were walking in a light interspersed with midday, and every element of their figures was mirrored in the water. At last they reached the barricade, and, with their rifles prepared for a deadly aim, watched to mark some of the incendiaries who might be seen among the burning buildings. All by this time, though, had probably retreated to the rear of the town.

In a little while patrols and skirmishers were sent out from the Twentieth Regiment in every direction, and especially toward Fort Mifflin, where, though there was some danger of an attack. The soldiers were all anxious for a fray, and waited impatiently until the sun in the East paled the brilliancy of the conflagration in the West.

A great number of chimneys, blighted and bleared by the fire, of standing brick walls of some of the houses, and of scorched and withered trees, with columns of sluggish smoke rising here and there from among the smoldering ruins, marks the site where yesterday stood one of the most beautiful villages in the whole country.

The rebels have done their work of arson well. Only about half a dozen little houses remain unburned, together with the old church that saw our revolutionary struggles, and still stand to witness those of one more terrible event than that that tried our fathers' souls.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. NORTH MISSOURI, St. Louis, Aug. 13th, 1861.

Special Order No. 12.] The following regulations for the navigation of the Missouri river, are published for the information of all concerned, and will be strictly enforced.

I. All Captains of steamboats desiring to navigate the Missouri river, for purposes of legitimate steamboat traffic, will be required to deposit at these Headquarters full lists of the officers of their boats, including masters, engineers and pilots, who shall not be changed without immediate information to the General Commanding, and a compliance with the specifications set forth in the following rules:

1. Each Captain shall file in this office a pledge, sworn to before some authorized magistrate, and signed by himself, the mates, engineers and pilots of his boat, that they will not receive for transportation or for any other purpose, any arms, ammunition or other military stores, or any description whatsoever, without written authority from these Headquarters, or some commander of United States forces; that they will not receive on board their steamer any persons in arms against the United States, or who seek to disturb the peace, unless compelled to do so by force, in which case they will immediately inform of the circumstances, substantiated by sufficient proof, will be furnished to the commander of the nearest military station. This statement shall set forth the names of the leaders of such parties, their place of residence, and such other facts concerning them as will enable the military authorities to take the necessary steps to make reprisals upon them or their property.

II. That they will not communicate any information whatever concerning the number, position, or movements of United States forces which may come to their knowledge, except to United States officers.

IV. That they will pursue in good faith their ordinary peaceful business on the river, without in any way interfering or taking part in the disturbances which distract the State.

Under these conditions, faithfully observed, the navigation of the Missouri river will not only be free and unmolested, but will be protected by the military authorities.

Any invasion or infraction of these regulations will lead to immediate confiscation of the boat and such other penalty to its officers as may hereafter be determined.

Charges against steamboat officers for the violation or evasion of any of the regulations above specified, preferred by responsible persons, must be approved by those concerned, to the entire satisfaction of the General Commanding, who has the honor to inform the violators that they will be prosecuted by long investigation.

A certificate that the papers above specified have been filed in this office, will be furnished, and will be authority to pass unmolested any military station on the river.

By order of Brigadier General Pope. S. P. BUTLER, Capt. Adj't Gen'l.

NO MALICIOUS IN THE ARMY.—A Washington correspondent of the Protestant Churchman says:

I have conversed with innumerable soldiers, officers and privates, with a view to discover their prevalent feelings. In cases I have found that thoughtful ardor for a brush or a battle which pervades all armies, but in no one instance have I detected a spirit of malignity. On the contrary, acting upon the same principle of generous and sad regard to the necessities of taking up arms against brethren, profound wonder at the intimation which seeks to overthrow this most beneficent of human governments, hopes that the Union may be preserved with little bloodshed, and that fraternal feeling will lead the Southern brethren may soon revisit the South. This, beyond all doubt, is the prevailing spirit of this magnificent citizen army.

Even in chivalrous South Carolina it appears that there is a reluctance to enlist. The Charleston Courier says: There is in our community too great a disposition to shrink active duty. Some hold back because others do—some must be less cautious—some have families, or business, or are members of organizations which they know will not be ordered out of the city—some are legally or professionally exempt. Now this state of things is discreditable to us. The enemy is almost at our doors.

WEST POINT CADRETS.—The Sanitary Commission report that they have examined the register at West Point, and that since the establishment of the Academy in 1802, the graduates number nearly 1,900. Of these about one half are still in the service. The rest are either dead, resigned, or have secured a living. Of the 500 or 600 resigned, the commission publish a list of 148 who they think are still available for service. Still, a number of these may be incapacitated, but no doubt enough will be found willing to serve, who will amply repay the Government for the trouble of searching them out.

MURDER OF A CHILD AT SEA.—Chapier Hesse and Erasmus, his wife, were arranged in New York on Monday, charged with the murder of their infant on board the Bremen Rapid, by the captain and surgeon of the ship. They are alleged to have pursued a systematic course of ill-treatment toward the child, which ultimately resulted in its death. The parties being aliens, and not having occurred on board a Bremen ship at sea, the parties were transferred to the Bremen Consul, who will probably send them back for trial.

SOUTHERN ESTIMATE OF NORTHERN CHARACTER.—The Richmond Dispatch says:

One of the worst moral features of our adversaries is their perfect unconsciousness as to the truth. From General McClellan, whose social position and religious profession should place him above the possibility of falsehood, down to the lowest of Billy Wilson's men, there is one whole pyramid of liars. On this subject our enemies seem to have lost all sense, and, to regard a lie well told as rather a better and altogether a smarter thing than the truth.

The War Department has ordered the Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri to have overcoats for forty thousand men ready by the 15th of next month. The Missouri tailors will have a good time of it.

### Telegraphic News.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 12.—The correspondent of the Louisville Democrat furnishes a detailed account of the battle on Wilson's creek, but all the main facts concerning the engagement have already been telegraphed.

The enemy's camp located along Wilson's creek, about three miles, each side of a high ground on each side, upon which the greater part of the engagement was fought. It does not appear by this account that the rebels were driven back any considerable distance, but their charges were all repulsed and they burned a large amount of camp equipment and baggage to prevent its capture by our troops.

The enemy had 21 pieces of artillery and a very large body of cavalry. Gen. Sigel attacked the rebels from the southeast as soon as he heard firing from Gen. Lyon's command, and drove them back half a mile, taking possession of their camp, while reaching westward to the Fayetteville road.

Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment which he had permitted to advance within a few paces of him, supposing them to be the Iowa First. His men scattered considerably, and Colonel Solomon's men could not be rallied, consequently Sigel lost five of his guns, the others being brought away by Capt. Flogg, who compelled his prisoners to drag it off the field.

Our troops captured about 400 horses. Our loss is about 200 killed, and from 600 to 700 wounded, while the loss of the enemy cannot possibly be less than double our own, their forces having moved in large bodies, and our artillery playing upon them with terrible effect.

Lieut. Col. Brown, who commanded a rebel force at Booneville, and has since been acting as aid to General Price, was taken prisoner.

General Lyon's body has been embalmed for conveyance to his friends in Connecticut.

The following are additional names of officers killed and wounded:

Killed—Capt. Massey, First Iowa; Capt. Brown, same; Maj. Shaffer, same—reported killed, but lacks confirmation.

Wounded—Capt. Gottschalk, First Iowa; Capt. Swift, First Kansas; Capt. Gilbert, First Infantry; Capt. Holton, First Kansas; Lieut. Brown, First Missouri; Capt. Col. First Missouri.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The Seventy-ninth New York Regiment having become dissatisfied, and being unwilling to go into the field, has been ordered to return to their homes, and to be sent to the front by the War Department.

An order has been issued from the War Department establishing camps of rendezvous and instruction at New York, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. The volunteer is to be mustered as soon as enrolled and sent to the camp of rendezvous. The War Department reserves the right to attach soldiers or companies to other regiments, and to send them to the front as soon as they are ready for service.

Eleven launches, carrying heavy guns, and designed for use on the Potomac, arrived to-day from Boston.





